

қағаз бойынша, Абылай сұлтан – ханның немере інісі) 1739 жылы Орынборда Ресейге мәңгі бодан болатыны туралы ант берген. Атасы (оның да аты – Абылай) Түркістанның билеушісі болып тұрған. Батырлығымен, батылдығымен аты шығып, сол үшін «қанішер» деген қаһарлы да құрметті атаққа ие болған кісі...»

Жас жетімнің сыртқы киімінің көріксіз болып жүруі – оның шын батырлық бейнесін жасырып көрсетудің көркемдік бір тәсілі. Абылай да өзге шығармалардағы, әсіресе батырлық эпостағы кейіпкерлер секілді асыл тегін жасырып жүреді. Оның «өз құпиясын ашуы» жорық үстінде көрінеді. Қазақ батырларына еріп жорыққа шыққан Сабалақ жекпе-жекте қалмақтың Шарыш деген батырын жеңіп, «Абылайлап» жауға шабады. Осыдан кейін ол Сабалақ емес, «Абылай» атанады» [6, 27 б.]. оның ерлік көрсеткенге дейін сыртқы киімі көзге қораш, жыртқық-жамау болып, өзі елеусіз (тазша, қойшы т.б) жүруі- бүкіл жержүзі халықтарының ауыз-екі шығармаларына кең тараған мотив [5, 71 б.].

Қоғам дамып, соған сай адам баласының сана –сезімі өзгерген уақытта көне мифтік түсінік фольклорлық көріктеу құралдары түрінде көркем шығармаға өтеді. Сөйтіп, өлілер дүниесіне өту үшін қажетті шаманның шын бет-пердесін жасыратын елеусіз, ким көне батырлық ертегілер мен эпостық жырлардың басты кейіпкерлеріне ауысады да, енді ондай елеусіз, далба-дұлба киім кейіпкерлердің шын батырлық бейнесін жасырады [7, 154 б.].

Лақап есімдер өзінің тарихи фактілерінің байлығымен, құнарлылығымен, жемістілігімен ерекшеленеді. Сөз болған лақап есімдерге ортақ белгілер ел тізгіншісінің алғашқы ерлік қадамынан бастап өмірінің соңына дейін серік еткен даналық, алғырлық, батылдық, өткірлік, қайсарлық, ақылдылық, тапқырлық т.б. қасиеттері екендігін көреміз.

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APHORISMS FROM THE BOOK BY MARY SHELLEY “FRANKENSTEIN. THE MODERN PROMETHEUS”

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Abstract. The present article focuses on aphorisms, which are still a disputable notion in linguistic sphere due to the following factors: the absence of a generally accepted definition of the aphorism, the indistinguishable varieties of the aphorism and its related phenomena, the multiplicity of the use of the aphorisms and the variety of their functions in belles-lettres. The aphorism is a multidimensional phenomenon; The study of aphorisms is important not only for linguistics (especially for disciplines such as stylistics and rhetoric), but also for literature and other humanities disciplines. We believe the book by Mary Shelley has not yet been sufficiently investigated from the point of phraseology and excerpts from this book that have developed into aphorisms deserve a close study.. Hopefully, as a result of this research , the author's deeply sensual thoughts would be revealed to people reading classics.

Key words: aphorism, definition of aphorism, quotes, Mary Shelley, Frankenstein, novel, function of aphorisms.

Түйін. Мақаланың актуалдылығы келесі факторлармен: афоризм терминінің жалпыланған түсініктемесі болмауымен, айырмашылықсыз сан түрлілігімен және оның пайдалану аясының сан алуандығымен, сонымен қатар әдеби шығармалардағы қызметімен дәлелденіп көрсетіледі. Афоризм дегеніміз көп өлшемді құбылыс болып табылады. Афоризмдерді зерттеудің маңыздылығы тек лингвистикада ғана емес (әсіресе стилистика, риторика секілді дисциплиналарға) сонымен қатар әдебиет және басқа да гуманитарлық салаларда маңыздылығы жетерлік. Зерттеудің проблемалылығы: Мэри Шелли кітабы фразеология тұрғысынан да ғалымдар тарапынан да толық зерттеліп ашылмаған. Сол себептен де автордың тереңінен суреттелген сезімінен туған ойлары классиканы жаны сүйіп оқитын жандарға түсінікті зерттелуі керек деп есептеймін.

Түйін сөздер: афоризм, афоризм түсінігі, цитаталар, Мэри Шелли, Франкенштейн, роман, афоризм функциялары

Резюме. Актуальность статьи обусловлена следующими факторами: отсутствием общепринятого определения афоризма, неотличимой разновидностью афоризма и связанных с ним явлений, множественностью употребления афоризмов и разнообразием их функций в художественных произведениях. Афоризм - это многомерное явление; Изучение афоризмов важно не только для лингвистики (особенно для таких дисциплин, как стилистика и риторика), но также для литературы и других гуманитарных дисциплин. Проблема исследования: книга Мэри Шелли не изучалась с точки зрения фразеологии, и выдержки из этой книги не были раскрыты учеными. По этой причине я думаю что, глубоко чувственные мысли автора должны быть открыты людям, читающим классику.

Ключевые слова: афоризм, определение афоризма, цитаты, Мэри Шелли, Франкенштейн, роман, функция афоризмов.

The phenomenon of aphorisms and their use has been studied by many linguists like J. Geary, N. Webster, Popper and other researchers around the world. [1]

People use aphorisms to express their own thoughts, especially in oral form.

The aphorism as an independent judgment has been used in various ways over time in religious texts (the book of Proverbs and the Ecclesiastes in the Bible, the Koran, Sutras etc.) for presentations (the writings of Heraclitus, Hippocrates and Epictetus), for satire (Martial, Aesop or Al-Maari), for moral thoughts (La Rochefoucauld, La Bruyère or Chamfort) or for philosophical thoughts (Pascal, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Heidegger, Cioran or Wittgenstein). [2]

In order to interpret the value of an aphorism we will resort to the problematological method. This method of investigation was suggested by the Belgian researcher Michel Meyer and is centered on the concept of "problem". In order to highlight the aphoristic force, we will avail ourselves of the concept of "problematological situation", theorized by the Romanian philosopher Constantin Sălăvăstru.

In the course of the search for information for scientific work, it was revealed that the aphorisms from Mary Shelley's book were not sufficiently studied from the point of view of linguistics.

In modern times, modern readers like me find in the novel a deep meaning about the generation of beings, about the discoveries of mankind in every line. In the work the author touches upon such topics as vanity, ambition, loneliness, humanity, love for life, for beings. It is important as the theme of the scientist's quest for knowledge is the role that a creator plays in the life of its creation. The novel reveals the meaning of the quote in the book, which was written a century after Frankenstein, Antoine de Saint Exupéri "The Little Prince": "You become responsible, forever, for what you have tamed". [3]

The great writer is not someone who has gained fame through a hundred books written. The great one can call the author, whose even the smallest work has long spread among in people in the form of aphorisms, which do not lose their importance from year to year. And when each his an interesting story, the story or the novel give us not one thousand quotes with sense about happiness, devotion, friendship, love and other feelings, it is deeply possible to admire the author. He is a true professional and works for people 's happiness.

While searching many sources about aphorisms and reading different articles and research works I did not find one exact definition of aphorism. When people think about aphorisms and what they mean, it may improve their personality and their thoughts on something. In order to succeed in life, you should probably follow a few of these aphorisms and life will be much more enjoyable for you, your family, and friends.

Aphorism is an original thought uttered or written in a concise and memorable form. Aphorism literally means "difference" or "definition". The term was first used in the aphorisms of Hippocrates. The first cited first sentence of this work states: the term was later applied to the principles of physical science, and then to statements of all kinds of philosophical, moral, or literary principles. In modern usage, aphorism is usually understood as a short statement containing a subjective truth or observation written intelligently and informatively. [4]

Aphorism is a specialized form of speech for expressing philosophical, ethical and aesthetic views. That is, aphorisms differ from winged phrases and the usual sentence that aphorisms are the point of view and opinion of the author in literary texts.

In The Cambridge English Dictionary is given the following definition of "Aphorism - a short clever saying that is intended to express a general truth" [5]

In the encyclopedic dictionary of Brockhaus and Efron is given definition of aphorisms "Aphorisms (Greek) are short, abrupt phrases consisting in a concise, convenient for remembering, form of a specific thought, maxim, generalization, etc. The aphoristic manner of writing and speech means a condensed, abrupt way of expressing thoughts."

Throughout life, the book is our reliable assistant and excellent advisor. Having become friends at an early age, a person does not break up with it even when he becomes a retiree. Books give us answers to a thousand global questions, teach us to live, tell us the right solutions. That is why we have love and are in dire need of them. A good work can cause a lot of feelings in the soul, a storm of emotions. And if statements from it differ on winged phrases and do not cease to be relevant even in 100-200 years, the book can surely be called a masterpiece.

The aphorism is part of a category of concepts with which it shares certain family traits, such as the axiom, the short dictum, the adage, the proverb, the cliché, the epigram. The aphorisms as short memorable expressions are found today in classic anthologies of quotations, such as Auden and Kronenbergers (1981), Gross (1983) and Strumpf and Auriel (1989), rather than in the initial places of their creation.

Every time when we read a book, we catch ourselves thinking that an excerpt from the text conveys the feeling we feel, but we cannot explain. They cling to us with their deep meaning, amaze us with accuracy and surprise us with relevance, despite the time the work was written.

Aphorisms in literary works are proposed to be considered as a constructive element in the structure of a literary text.

Novel "Frankenstein. The Modern Prometheus" was written in the 19 century by the young writer Mary Shelley at 19. The Gothic-style novel is seen as a fictional terrible story about one scientist, who wanted to be famous and to discover something incredible. May be in the 19 century, for people, the novel was considered as a frightening story. Did the author really only want to stir readers' minds?

Mary Shelley 's novel "Frankenstein. Modern Prometheus" was chosen for the research for a few reasons.. First, in the process of reading this book you unwittingly ask questions about life, about the responsibility for the other life which you have generated yourself, and at the same time reading the lines of the famous novel you can find answers to these questions. But, the answers to the questions are given in the form of complex personification, a number of literary tricks are used to convey the author 's thought, behind which the essence of this work is hidden. Second, the novel has made a great mark in history and is still widely read. We believe, it is thanks to the fact that it throws light upon the idea that it is not always simple to identify know about the goodness and the evilness with regard to by the outer beauty. But it's the beauty of the soul as the victor was projected as a good and loving human being and the monster evil. But we can realize throughout the novel that this might be up turned for both victor and the monster. Mary Shelley depicted the phenomena of beauty vs. ugliness of the soul very prominently in the novel Frankenstein.

"There is nothing more painful for the human mind than after feelings were processed by a quick sequence of events, followed by a dead calm of inaction and confidence that deprive the soul of hope and fear." Frankenstein here reflects on Justin's undeserved death for the murder of William, as well as on all the events he went through to come to this point in his life. Frankenstein's life was a series of obsessions that brought him guilt, horror and shame, and as a result, he is now without relief and salvation of his actions. Shelley uses the opposing ideas of fire and ice to further establish Frankenstein, or man, as opposed to being. In volume II, chapter II, p. 66, the creature speaks with Frankenstein, describing how "ice caves [which he is not afraid of] are the dwelling for him and the only one that the person does not complain about". Frankenstein follows him into the cave and "sits [at home] by the fire that [his] odious companion lit up." (vol. II, chap. II, p. 67). The creature lives surrounded by ice and cold, and fire is lit for Frankenstein. Here is the contrast of a creature that was once dead, and therefore cold and rotten, and Frankenstein, alive, in the literal and figurative sense, full of heat and energy, like fire. I think Frankenstein portrayed the creature as a monster and Frankenstein as a victim, because Frankenstein seemed to be trying to do what most people do: ensure its legacy. As humans, we fear death and fear being forgotten. The idea of immortality is so attractive to us that the idea of resuscitation of something once dead, of its own creation, is in harmony with our desire for eternal difference. To have a creature as a monster is also confirmed by the idea that its creation was unnatural, and therefore it behaves as such.

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КЫРГЫЗСТАН И ЕАЭС

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются территориальные рынки и перспективы долгосрочного взаимодействия государств-членов ЕАЭС, а также представлена история создания и специфическая роль Кыргызстана.

Ключевые слова: территориальные рынки, история, ЕАЭС, роль Кыргызстана

Abstract: this article examines the territorial markets and prospects for long-term interaction of the EEU member States, as well as the history of creation and the specific role of Kyrgyzstan.

Keywords: territorial markets, history, EEU, role of Kyrgyzstan

Евразийское экономическое сообщество (ЕАЭС) – международная экономическая организация, созданная для эффективного продвижения Сторонами процесса формирования Таможенного союза и Единого экономического пространства, а также реализации других целей и задач, связанных с углублением интеграции в экономической и гуманитарной областях. В 2000 году президентами Казахстана, Таджикистана, Белоруссии, России, Кыргызстана был подписан договор об учреждении Евразийского экономического сообщества.[1]

Кто же не желает лучшей жизни для своей страны? Каждая страна желает вступить во все возможные организации, с целью улучшения своих позиций. Кыргызстан также является развивающейся страной, которая охотно хотела вступить в ряды международных организаций, в первую очередь, конечно же, в Евразийский Экономический Союз. Полагаю, что Кыргызстан имел весьма хорошие качества для вступления в Таможенный союз. Хотя экономика Кыргызской Республики (КР) по сравнению с Россией и Казахстаном не так и стабильна, но благодаря своему местоположению, богатым ресурсам, в основном (золото) она интересна и находится во внимании многих мировых держав.

Итак, давайте, рассмотрим, как Кыргызстан добился своей цели. 12 апреля в 2011г. Кыргызская Республика впервые выступила с заявлением о начале процесса